REMOVAL. I. M. SINGER & Co. have removed their SEWING MACHINE business to their new white marble front building. No. 48 Broadway, corner Grand et. In buying such an article as a Sewing Machine, the truest contony is to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S MACHINES always get what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit, while they who buy any of the chesper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappoint peut, wexaiton and loss.

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PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—The most com plote and elegant article now manufactured, having every ra-quisite for a Genth-man's toilet, and as a traveling companion invaluable. For sale by J. & S. Saunders, store only at No.

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On the Sith day of June, 1807, the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. Singer & Co., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue, prohibiting the sele or use of the HUNY & WEBSTER MACHINE, for violating five patients. Also the EMERY, HOUGHTON & CO. MACHINE for infringing two patients, and against the WATSON TEN DELLAR MACHINE for infringing two patients.

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Ladies for the country wishing Linen GAITERS at 12, with Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's Boors and Shoes, India Rubers, &c., of all the various styles, patronize J. B. Miller & Co., No. 387 Canal-st.

CLOTHES FOR WARM WEATHER. Go to No. 142 Fulton-st., if you want to procure such Chora-13G as is suitable for this warm weather. Mr. E. DESEOUT has a large and well assorted stock on hand, and will sell cheap. REMOVAL .- MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Trus

REMOVAL -- CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, late

CLOTHING AT WHOLESAEE FOR CASH .- Cash buyers of ready made Clothing for Fall and Winter teals as perticularly invited to inspect our stock before purchasing.

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A RICH TREAT.-WING'S FARINA CRACKERS and Milk; ice the milk if necessary. Be sure and get the right kind of crackers or you will be disappointed. The true Farian Crackers all have the name of Wisc stamped on them.

They may be procured of the best family grocers generally.

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I will present a box of my Magneric Salve to any respectable patient who will call for it. For Salt Rheum, old Ulvers, Scrofina and Burns, unsurpassed.

Electro Magnetist, 77 Canal 4., between Brosdway and Church.

SUMMER FRUITS-FRESH IN WINTER! SUMMER FRUITS—FRESH IN WINTER:
This great laxury can be enjoyed by the use of ARYBUR'S
celebrated Air-Tight Cans and Jaus. Having them in Tia,
white and yellow Stone-Ware, and also in Glass, I can offer the
greatest variety to be found in the market, enabling buyers to
select of such material as they may think best adopted to the
purpose. The glass and stone-ware Jara are perfect gems, and
give universal satisfaction.
Wholesale Agent for the Manufacturers,
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Also, Manufacturer of Masser's celebrated Five-Minut's IceCream Preczers.

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CANTRELL'S New Store, No. 813 Broadway.
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STEREOSCOPES, STEREOSCOPES, STEREOSCOPES, In consequence of a delay at the Custom Houle, the Agent of the London Stereoscopic Company will not be able to offer his new Photographies agets today, as previously advertized. To Morrow (Friday) the will have for imspection the largest consignment ever imported to this country, at W. Hall & Son's Music Store, No. 259 Broadway.

WIGS!-HAR-DYE!!- WIGS!!-BATCHELOR'S Wrea and Touress have improvements peculiar to their hears.
They are celebrased all over the world for their graceful beauty,
case and durability—fitting to a sharm. The largest and best
stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his
famous Dvs. Bold at Barchmilon's, No. 228 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Epilepsy and fits of all descriptions are in most cases referable to irregularities of the accretive organs. Restore these organs to a state of health, patural settivity and vigor, by the use of the Pills, and the convulsive paroxysms will cease.

At BROCKS'S, No. 575 Broadway and No 150 Fulton-st.

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1857.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

acribers, in sending us resultances, frequently omit to men-tion the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to when their paper is to be sent. Ad-ways mention the name of the Post-Office and State. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Circassian arrived at St. Johns, N. F., la night, with three days later news from Europe which will be found under our telegraphic head.

There was another decline in the price of beef cattle vesterday, at Bull's Head, but not large enough to make it necessary or appropriate to hold a feast and public rejoicings, for the simple fact that all good fair bullocks, suitable to make rerespectable market retailing beef, sell for prices equivalent to eleven cents a pound, or over, for the meat, less the value of hide and fat. There is still room for reduction without giving cause for a panic among cattle-breeders. Good beeves were scarce, but not so with poor ones, and some of the meanest (so the owners think) sold at mean pricesstill not generally below nine or ten cents a pound for the mest. These continued high prices (for we consider them still high) may be all very funny for farmers-they are not so for beef-eaters. Thank forture! bread and potatoes will be cheap, and butter plenty.

In the case of the Seventeenth Ward riots we have the singular result of two verdicts, instead of a disagreement of the Jury .. Four of the members find that the victim "came to his death by a pistol-"shot from one of the police of the Seventeenth "Ward, whose name is unknown to the Jury; and " that the Police were under great excitement, and " committed acts of criminal violence." Three others find that he was killed by some unknown person, that the police were somewhat hasty, but hat they were fired upon, and otherwise assaulted. The papers will be sent to the Grand Jury, but it is hardly probable that any further action will be aken.

Gov. Walker's Proclamation against Lawrence affirms that the late Territorial Legislature framed a Municipal Charter for Lawrence. Of course, this must be so, though it conflicts with our understanding of the following paragraph in the Address of the Committee of citizens of Lawrepee instructed to frame a Charter:

"Under ordinary circumstances the more regular method of proceeding would be to obtain a charter from the Territorial suthorities. As the Territorial Government, however, in no sense represents the people of Kansas, was not elected by them, and can have no right to legislate for them, we cannot accept a charter at its bands."

We inferred from this paragraph, not only that the People of Lawrence never asked the bogus Legislature for a charter-as of course the great mses of them never did -but that said Legislature had never undertaken to impose one on them unasked, which is contrary to the fact. There is in eristence an act of the bogus Legislature assuming to give Lawrence a charter; but the People of Lawrence, disputing the right of that body to legislate for Kaneas, have never accepted it, but proceeded to frame a charter for themselves. Honce

"and circumstance of glorious war" to which they are now subjected.

Let us now consider the reasonableness of this

prefext: Mr. Walker went to Kansas perfectly aware of the fact that the great mass of the people of Lawrence and of Kansas regarded the so-called Territorial Legislature and its acts as the fruits of foreign conspiracy, ruffiamem, wholesale ballotbox stuffling, and general villainy, and that they strenuously denied to both Legislature and laws any rightful validity. With a full knowledge of there facts, Mr. Walker visited Lawrence, addressed a large meeting of its citizens, and was courteously heard. Did he then, or in his Inaugural, threaten with fire and sword all who disregarded the mandates of the Territorial Legislature? Surely not. When the Free State Legislature reassen bled last month at Topeka, he was on hand and made another speech; but he prompted no arrest of its members, no obstruction of its proceedings. Yet, surely, this meeting of a rival Legislature, receiving a measage from a rival Governor, afforded a far better pretext for ordering out treops with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets, than does the forming of a Municipal Charter, on the naked basis of Popular Sovereignty, by the settlers of Lawrence.

It is scarcely a year since the People of San Francisco did just what Mr. Walker accuses those of Lawrence of doing-organized a Municipal rule ut erly unauthorized by any Legislative authority, and in opposition to the Municipal authorities recognized by both Federal and State authorities. This rule was upheld by the strong arm for several weeks, a militia organized, precepts served, offenders tried, and punishment inflicted in obedience to its mandates. The Governor of the State denounced it, and called for Federal aid to overthrow it: yet none was granted-not even a Proclamation. Why should peaceful Lawrence be dragooned as armed and militant San Francisco was not?

Suppose Lawrence fully organized under her home-made Charter, and her Municipality proceeding to establish a police, pass ordinances and collect taxes, as it must or sink into nonentity: what power exists for enforcing this assertion of authority? How readily might not any person aggrieved or harmed by it bring his case before the Federal Territorial Judiciary, and there quash all proceedings under the Lawrence Charter! The Federal bayonets should be invoked, if at all, by the Governor in support of the action of the Federal Judges: there is in Kansas no necessity, no reason, that he should anticipate the action of the Courts. The man is evidently playing to the Southern pit.

Mr. Walker continually and artfully mixes up and confounds the bogus Legislature of Kansas with the Federal authorities therein, lumping them under the common designation of "the Territorial Government." The People of Lawrence, and the Free State men generally, are thus held up to odium as denying the rightful authority of the Federal Executive, when they have striven throughout to respect and obey the Federal power, and to implore that it be not exerted to sustain the Border-Ruffian neurpation which has subjected them to indignity, alarm, spoliation and murder. But Mr. Walker carries the principle of "Love me, love my dog" to the utmost, and will not let the people obey and respect the Federal authority, unless they will bow down to the Missouri-originated, Slavery-extending fraud which has rendered Kansas elections and Kansas rule the scoff of the civilized

Mr. Walker coolly says:

"If laws have been enacted by the Territorial Legislature which are disapproved of by a majority of the people of the Territory, the mode in which they could elect a new Territorial Legislature and repeal those laws was also designated.'

But the fundamental objection is not, as Mr. Walker well knows, that the Territorial Legislature enacted bad, oppressive laws-as it unquestionably did-but that it was itself the child of premeditated and overwhelming fraud, and had no rightful authority to enact laws at all-not that the power it exercised was in some cases abused, but that it was

And if they could have waived this objection, how were the aggrieved people to "elect a new Legislature?" An opportunity was to have been afforded them last October; but, when the time came for the second Territorial Election, the Territory was under the feet of invading bands from Missouri and other Stave States, who had just driven out or killed every known Free State man in Leavenworth, had recently burned Lawrence and sacked Osawatamie, and had so harried and plundered the more scattered Free-State settlements that no real election could be beld. Some of the settlers were hiding from their spoilers; others had been driven out of the Territory; all was confusion, anarchy and civil broil. That was the only chance yet offered to the Free-State men to redress the great wrong of the fraudulent election of March 30, 1855; and what sort of a chance was that? And what guarantee does or can Gov. Walker give of a fairer or better n October next?

Gov. Walker asserts that the Free-State Government of Kansas has been "rejected by Congress." Not so. The House accepted the Topeka Constitution, and voted to admit Kansas under it as a Free State. True, the Senate dissented; but this did not constitute a rejection by Congress. And, at the last session, the House passed by a large majority a fresh bill, wiping out the Border-Ruffian Legislature and laws, and ordering a new election to supersede them. True, the Senate again failed to concur; but are these facts compatible with Gov. Walker's bold assertions?

The People of Lawrence and of Kansas protest against the domination of a Legislative power which they know to have had its origin in a dark conspiracy against their dearest rights, consummated through an armed invasion of their soil and a wholesale corruption of their ballot-boxes. They have ceased imploring the Federal Government for protection against the conspiring usurpers. They only ask it now to stand out of the way and let them protect themselves. This is not merely refused, but they are branded as rebels and traitors for making the request-are lectured on "the "guilt and crime of treason;" and Gov. Walker proposes to save them "from the perilous consequences of your own acts." Why not obviate all necessity for this by saving them from the consequences of the acts of their oppressors? And why point them to "the peaceful remedy of the ballot-box," while upholding the wholesale frauds which have rendered Territorial elections a mockery

and a spare ? -What will be the issue of this conflict, we cannot predict We trust, however, that the Free-State men will bear and forbear to the utmost limit, firmly ascerting their rights, but yielding to the overwhelming power of the Federal bayonets. until snother opportunity shall be afforded them for the praceful extinction of every colorable pretense tion. If a conflict can be averted till October, we trust it may be averted forever.

The question of the power of the people of a Territory to act for themselves upon important questions affecting their political well-being and future condition is not one upon which President Buchanan is now called upon to form an opinion for the first time, nor one upon which he has committed himself only by his utterances in relation to Kaneas. Indeed, this question came up for discussion in the Senate of the United States in the years 1836 and 1837, upon the question of the admission of Michigan as a State, Mr. Buchanan being then a member of the Senate, and taking a leading part in the debate. Previous to any application to Congress for ad-

mission into the Union, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan bad passed an act to authorize the people of the Territory to choose a Convention to frame a State Constitution. The Convention thus authorized met, framed a Constitution, and laid it before Congress for approval. It was voted in June, 1836, to receive Michigan as a State under this Constitution, on condition that she would conform her southern boundary, then in dispute with Ohio, to a certain line prescribed by Congress, and would assent to that boundary by a Convention called for that sole purpose. The State Legislature under the new State Constitution having met shortly after, passed an act anthorizing such a Convention, but the Convention when it met refused to adopt the Congressional boundary. This was in September, 1836 In the following December a self-constituted popular assembly met, calling itself a Convention, though its members had been elected under no law, State or Territorial, and, having so met, took upon itself to give the consent of the people of Michigan to the boundary prescribed by Congress; and the action of this Convention being forwarded to Congress, then in session, was thereupon made the basis for a new act to admit Michigan unconditionally into the Union. It was alleged in the debate that for the members of the last or December Convention—the one spontaneously chosen-not less than eight or nine thousand affirmative votes had been given; whereas, for the delegates to the September Convention, authorized by the State Legislature, only five or six thousand votes had been cast; and this superiority in the number of votes was insisted upon, among other reasons, for regarding the voice of the spontaneous Convention of December as an expression of the opinion of the people of Michigan, affording a sufficient basis for her admission as a State, and sufficient to override and nullify the action of the September Convention. It is not improbable that at the approaching session of Congress the question of the admission of Kansas may come up under very similar circumstances. A State Constitution is to be formed for Kansas by a Convention authorized by the body c'aiming to be the Territorial Legislature; but it seems probable that the Topeka Constitution, heretofore formed by a spontaneous Convention, and again ratified by a much more numerous popular support, will also be presented to Congress, before which body will come up the question of the weight to be attached to the doings of such spontaneous bodies of popular representatives. It was contended in the Michigan debate, by Mr.

Calboun and Mr. Morris of Ohio, that it was impossible for Congress to take any notice of the doings of the spontaneous Convention of December. They could only pay attention to the doings of the regular Convention of September, and as that Convention had not complied with the condition prescribed, Michigan was not yet in the Union, and could not be allowed to come in except by a regular compliance, through her regular authorities, with the condition prescribed. Mr. Buchanan, among others, took warmly the opposite ground, which he supported in several speeches. Thus, in his speech of the 29th of December, he denied that the act of Congress required that the Convention to assent to the boundary should be chosen under any legislative act. We quote:

"The only question to be determined by Congress was, has a clear majority of the people of that State, by a Convention elected by themselves, given the assent required by the act of Congress! This, it was plain to his mind, had been done. He understood that about 2,000 votes more had been given in favor of this Convention than had been given on both sides of the operation of the first one, which refused to assent to the Convention than had been given on both sides of the question of the first one, which refused to assent to the condition of the act. This was his understanding of the matter, and if the people of Michigan had made a half a dozen unfortunate attempts to come into the Union, yet this Convention, called by a very large majority of the people, equally entitled them to come in as if it had been their first attempt."

To Mr. Buchanan's assertion that the Convention of December was not a self-constituted assembly, but was held under the act of Congress which did not require the intervention of the Legislature of Michigan, Mr. Calhoun replied that if such had been the intention of Congress, they would have said who should vote for members of the Convention, and would have prescribed the time and place for the election and the meeting, and not have left it to irresponsible individuals to determine those matters. In replying, on the 2d of January, 1837. to these and other objections of Mr. Calhonn, Mr. Buckanan, after dwelling upon the fact of the order and regularity of the December election, and that the proceeding had been "no tumultuous and lawless 'rising up of the people against a settled form of "government, as one might suppose, judging from the arguments upon this floor," thus proceeded:

"If it were necessary to place the claims of Michigan upon other grounds, it might be done with great force. Suppose we were to admit that their proceeding had been ringular, ought that to exclude her from the Union? On this subject we ought to act like statesmen acquainted with the history of our own country. We ought not to apply the rigid rules of abstract political science too rigorously to such cases. It has been our practice heretofore to treat our infant Territories with parental care, to nurse them with kindness, and when they had attained the age of manhood to admit ical science too rigorously to such cases. It has been our practice heretofore to treat our infant Territories with parental care, to nurse them with kinduces, and when they had attained the age of manhood to admit them into the family without requiring from them a rigid adherence to forms. The great questions to be decided are: do they contain a sufficient population! have they subtled a republican constitution! have they willing to enter the Usio upon the terms which we propose! If so all the preliminary proceedings have been considered but mere forms, which we have waived in repeated instances. They are but the scaffolding of the building, which is of no further use after the edifice is complete. We have pursued this course in regard to Tennessee, to Arkansaa and even to Michigan. No Senator will protend that their Territorial Legistatures had any right whatever to pass laws enabling the people to elect delegates to a Convention for the purpose of forming a State Constitution. It was an act of usurpation on their part. And yet we have in all these instances waived this objection, and approved the constitutions thus formed. We have admitted Tennessee and Arkansaa into the Union, notwithstanding this objection; and I trust we shall pursue a similar course toward Michigan, especially as there can be no coubt but that her people have assented to our terms of admission."

The passage which we have placed in italics is of the highest importance. Mr. Buchanan lays it down in the most emphatic terms that no Territorial Legislature has any authority to pass an act for Territorial Convention to form a State Constitution, and that all such acts are mere usurpations; to which, as a matter of policy, but not otherwise. it may be expedient to pay some attention. Of (octensity) the fresh visitation of "the pump for Federal support of the Border Ruffian usurpa. course, the begus act of the bogus Kansas Legisla. French line. He stands pledged, whenever a

ture for the bogus Constitutional Convention, presently to be held-even if the claim of that Legislature to represent the people of Kausas were validwhich it is not-is a mere usurpation. The Constitution, therefore, to be formed by that Convention cannet be entitled to any sort of precedence over the previously formed Topeka Constitution, lately ratified and to be ratified by popular demonstrations ten times more numerous than anything that the Lecompton Constitution can boast of. According to the doctrine to which Mr. Buchanan fully committed himself in the Michigan debate, the Lecompton Constitution will not come before Congress with any special color-as is pretended by the Administration newspapers-of legality about it. The members of that Convention will have no ground to take upon themselves any airs over the members of the Topeks Convention. If the one was spontaneous and informal, the other, however it might be clothed in legal forms, and even had the act been fairly passed by a fairly-chosen Legislature, and fairly intended, would have been, after all, but a mere usurpation. Indeed, according to Mr. Buchanan, no question will come before Congress except merely the question of fact as to which Constitution has the most voters in its favor, that formed at Topeka or that to be formed at Lecompton. Let us see if Mr. Buchanan will now stick to the doctrine which he so positively asserted in the case of Michigan.

At length we find a Southern Commercial Convention actually doing comething a little more practical and promising than the passage of resolutions. This, although not much, we gladly chronicle. Mr. A. Dudley Mane, the projector of a line of steamers to run between Milford Haven and Chesapeake Bay, to be established by Southern capital and sustained by Southern trade, has met with unexpected if not quite conclusive encouragement. In his latest pronunciamiento he announce that the officers of the Southern Convention at Savanuah have written to him, each pledging himself to take one share of stock in the gigantic enterprize. The chares are to be \$100 each, and the number of the officers is eight. Thus we have \$800 pledged, and perhaps more, for we are given to understand that other members signed the letter, although their names are not published. This, for an enterprise which will involve an expenditure of a great many millions of dollars, is not a very magnificent commencement; but Mr. Mann, who is apparently of a hopeful and even enthusiastic nature, considers that " here is proof sufficient to satisfy " the most skeptical that the States of the South, as concerns the steam ferry, are disposed to act upon the principle of one for all and all for one." This will be very satisfactory, always provided all go into the work with a will; but if all are to back out because one has backed out, the great steam ferry will never exist, save in Mr. Mann's proclamations.

Indeed, the South is so tindery, and has such a strong natural penchant for bolting and nullifying and withdrawing, and those who will be the subscribers are so unaccustomed nicely to weigh commercial questions, that we really believe were the steamers built and paid for, it would be found next to impossible to agree upon a terminus upon this side of the Atlantic. Virginia, which would contribute the least, would claim the lion's share of advantages. Maryland, South-Carolina, Georgia, and even Lonisiana, would all put in rival claims, and at least talk about opposition lines, if those claims were not conceded. At the North such controversies adjust themselves in obedience to the laws of nature and of trade. The great commercial cities here are already establisted, and the termini of Atlantic steam navigation are indicated by the centers of trade. One line runs to Boston, and others to New-York. The experiment of a line to Philadelphia has failed. No attempt was made to force it into a rickety sort of prosperity, but the ships were withdrawn and sent to this port. But at the South, where one city differeth from another only in a greater or less degree of decrepitude, there must be years of experiment re the proper terminus is discovered. Now, we need not tell anybody who knows anything of the subject, that experiments in steam navigation, albeit exciting to stockholders, and not seldom diverting to outsiders, are at the same time exceedingly ex pensive, and are apt to end in a collapse. Should assessments upon stock be many, and the dividends nothing at all, the Southern States, in spite of Mr Mann's eloquence, would soon be heartily sick of the

Still, Mr. A. Dudley Mann is very hopeful. That circumstance which others would consider most damaging to the feasibility of the undertaking, only inspires him with renewed faith. He finds no difficulty in the want of a Southern commercial center of trade. It is the country that is to be enriched by his steamers-" they are to serve the landed proprietaries, the rural districts of the husband man." Then comes the inevitable jibe at New-York. "The South wants no New-Yorks, or over grown commercial emporiums-no redundant vicious population to demoralize the body politic and harass its repose." Considering the popu lation of the South at present, not particularly redundant certainly, but not particularly virtuous and especially "harassing to the repose of the body politic," this remark of Mr. Mana strikes us as decidedly cool and seasonable in these dog-days We have no special defense to make of great cities nor of the vices of our own. But the city has also its advantages. It is not established by accident. It is the result of the natural tendency of commer cial operations to concentrate themselves at given points. Their very existence is what has mule ocean steam-navigation, with its frightfully enormeus expense, possible. If there had been no New York there would not have been a single ocean steamer built. The South wants steamships, but does not want a large city. We fear that the gratification of both these tastes will be found impossible. But discoveries in political economy are very common at the South. Perhaps they have made still another.

The honor of first coming down with the dust is to be conceded to Virginia, partly, we suppose, be cause she has the least to come down with. "It "is due," eays Mr. Mann, "to Virginia, as the "oldest and largest of the States interested, that "she should be first approached for the stock." Now, in this part of the world, when we want stock taken, we do not go to the oldest man nor to the largest man, but to the man with the most money. Virginia is poor; there are other Slave States that are comparatively rich, and why Mr. Mann should make it a point of honor to begin in the most unpromising quarter, is more than we can comprehend. Besides, Mr. Mann has a rival in the field in the person of M. Lacoutre, the agent of the French Company, who has received the most flattering assurances from Gov. Wise and the newspapers. The Governor is committed to the

Prench steamship shall arrive at Norfolk, to issue his proclamation inviting all Virginia to rush to that port and to supply itself with silks and brandies. Here is a collision at once. It will never do for Virginia to undertake too much. However, Mr. A. Dudley Mann is going around with his stock book, and we suppose that he will in due time let us know of his success.

The Commercial Advertiser mistakes the pomition of THE TRIBUNE and misstates that of the Free-State men of Kansas. There is (or has recently been) a body styling itself the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, but which the great mass of the People of Kansas repudiate as the offspring of conspiracy, violence and fraud, designed to impose Slavery upon them against their will. It is not, therefore, the authority of this Legislature to pass a particular law which they dispute, but its right to the title and consideration of a Legislature-its right to pass any laws or binding acts at all. Of course, the analogy which The Commercial tries to institute between this and cases in which THE TRIBUNE has urged that the acts of an undoubted Legislature should be obeyed as laws until condemned by a competent judicial tribunal, is fatally But the validity of the acts of the Territorial

Legislature should be submitted to and passed upon by "the proper tribunal," urges The Commercial. Very well: We insist that "the proper tribunal" is the People of Kansas. Why not ! The quastion is-" Is the so-called Territorial Legislature truly a Legislature for Kansas Was it ever authoriz d by an authentic act of the "People of that Territory?" Who can decide this question so fairly, so justly, so conclusively, as the People of Kansas? Why, then, withhold it from that tribunal and refer it to another, which they had no voice in creating, and which is known to have prejudged the matter? Why not let the People of Kansas settle this vital question for themselves ! Must it not come to them at last? If yes, why not submit it to them at first, as the House of Representatives strongly voted to do last February?

The Commercial can see no motive but a fac tious one for denial of authority by the People of Kansas to the Legislature imposed on them by the Missouri Border Ruffians. Why will it not see that the question of the validity or invalidity of the Territorial Legislature involves the Main Question-that of the predominance of Slave or Free Labor in Kansas. If the body called Territorial Legislature was validly constituted and had a right to legislate for Kansas, then Slavery is already established in Kansas-not may be or is to be, but now is the law of that abused Territory. The People of Kansas do not want Slavery among them-never authorized anybody to establish itnever authorized this Territorial Legislature to do anything in their name or behalf. Its authority is derived from Missouri invasion and ballot-stuffing -let Missouri obey its laws (which are substantially her own) if they see fit. But for Kausas to admit their validity is to confess herself already subjugated to Slavery, and this she cannot do. She might possibly eradicate Slavery at some future day; but that is a difficult, tedious enterprise, and it is much easier and simpler to keep it out than to turn it out. Why does not The Commercial meet this state of the case? Why resort to the unworthy finesse of quoting The N. Y. Times as a Republican paper? The Times makes no pretensions to that character. Give us ruth or silence!

Gov. King is a very respectable gentleman, but

he is n't balf as smart as the Hon. Fernando Wood of this city, in whose company he has lately enjoyed some delicious eating and drinking. The same (minus the eating and drinking) may be said of the gentlemen who hold commissions as members of the Metropolitan Police Board by virtue of the Governor's appointment. Their proceedings would seem to recall the proverb respecting the inutility of sending a boy on a man's errand. The Mayor bas fairly beaten them, caught them napping, got them under his thumb, turned the laugh on them and so forth. When Mr. Draper resigned, there remained as members of the Board Mesers. Bowen, Nye, Stranahan and Cholwell, with the Hon. Fernando Wood and the Hon. Samuel S Powell (of Brooklyn) as members ex officio. Had the Board proceeded to fill the vasancy with some able, independent and fearless man all would have been right; but it appears that they don't read the papers, and waited for official assurance tied up with red tape, that Mr. Draper had resigned. Not to the Hon. Fernando. With all the cunning he ever displayed in cheating a business partner, he proceeded to reason with Mr. Cholwell, and succeeded in presenting matters to bis candid mind in such a forzi that Cholwell came over to his ide. With this new recruit, and with the Hon. Samuel S. Powell (of Brooklyn) to back him, Wood yesterday appeared at the meeting of the Commissioners and took his seat. It was presently apparent that he had got the Commission into that interesting situation vulgarly known as a dead-lock. The members stand three to three, and as Mr. Wood not only controls one of these equal parties, but has brains and pluck enough to outwit them all, we dare say he will soon have everything his own way in the new establishment. And if a majority of the people of New-York desire the blessings of his election as Mayor next Fail, why not? He has twice been elected as a forger and swirdler to that lofty dignity, and why not again ! Of course, the great merchants and men of me ney will sign another landatory letter imploring him once more to lend the luster of his virtues to the office. Won't the highly respectable managers of some one of our banks (say, the one Mr. Wood once drew a check on), go about sgain and get signatures to such a letter? Perhaps by so doing they may not only aid in reëlecting this model of commercial probity, but may succeed in retaining for their bank the fat profits of the city deposits.

- Faugh! what a disgusting business it all is!

A NOTEWORTHY EXAMPLE.—Messrs. Douglas & sherwood, the shirt manufacturers on Broadway, who have over three hundred girls in their establishment have arranged with Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Fowler to ecture before their employees on the subject of Mental, Moral and Physical Culture, and the best means of promoting health. The first lecture of the course was given yesterday, at 4 p. m., and lasted an nour and a half. The course will comprise severa ectures, and is to be free to all of their girls. The ectures are to be given during the regular working hours, and will each consume two hours, from 4 to 6 p. m. The next lecture will be physiological, and illus rated with the mannikin, by Mrs. Fowler.

AMERICAN DENTAL CONVENTION .- The Third Am usl meeting of the "American Deutal Convention will be held in Boston on Tuesday, the 4th day o August rext, at 12 o'cleck m. As this Convention is open to all practicing destists, it is expected that the rofession will be largely represented.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1857 Gov. Cummings arrived to-day, and had as is terview with the President and Secretaries. In structions will be prepared, and he will depart for Utah within the present month. He does not regard the crisis in Kansas as serious, and believes that most of the troops will go to Utah as originally erdered. Lawrence, in his opinion resist 800 United States troops now with Gor. Walker, and when Lawrence falls all other places will submit to the disputed laws and pay the fare To the Associated Press.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 22, 1857.

Capt. H. B. Tyler has been appointed Adjutant and
Inspector of the Matine Corps, in place of Maj. Howa,
decessed.

The Secretary of the Interior this afternoon a
patched an agent to Minnesota to ascertain the tra-The Secretary of the Interior this afternoon in patched an agent to Minneseta to ascertain the impatched an agent to Minneseta to ascertain the impact of the intendent of Indian Affairs in reference to the apparent of the intendent of Indian Affairs in reference to the apparent of the intendent of Indian Affairs in reference to the apparent of the indian of the indian intendent of the indian indian

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Circassian at St. Johns, N. P.

[BY THE AMERICAN PRINTING TELEGRAPH Co's. Lines, OFFICE No. 21 WALL STREET.]

St. Johns, N. F., July 22-7 p.m. The screw steamship Circussian, from Liverpool on the 11th inst., arrived here at 41 o'clock this afternoon. Her advices are three days later than those received

by the Atlantic and Vanderbilt at New-York, The Royal Mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, sailed from Liverpool for New-York on the same day as the Circussian.

The House of Lords had defeated the Jewish Oal bill by 34 majority.

Naples continued tranquil. Further slight disturbances had taken place in Spain. A claver named Adams Crag, of New-Orleans, had been captured and condemned at Sierra Leone.

The steamship Argo, from New-York for Southamp on, arrived out on the 9th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Government asks for half a million each on socount of the Chinese and Persian wars. Notice has been given of a resolution to continue the present duty on tea and sugar for two years from Thackeray has been nominated for Parliament free

Oxford. Lord Palmerston has promised Government surveil

lance in regard to the supply of free negroes to the French West India Islands. The Transatlantic Submarine cable is expected to be all aboard the Nisgara by the 20th of July.

FRANCE The French Assemblée Nationale has been suspended

er two months in consequence of an election article. The Bank of France returns show a loss of species SPAIN. Disturbances had occurred at Utrera, but they

were suppressed. No further demonstrations were expected. The Cortes had passed a " gag law" on the press.

ITALY.

The details from Naples show there was consider able loss of life in the revolutionary movement there. Mazzini had escaped from Italy.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA. The King of Prussia was on a visit to the Emperer

of Austria. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

from Manchester were favorable, and goods and yarns hal can-siderably advanced.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Messra, Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour quiet and 6d lower, Wheel steady Corn buoyant and 1/01/6 higher Western Canal Flour 90/6431/6 Ohio 52. 4733; Southern 31/452, Mixed and Yellow Corn 37/6438/; White S9/6441/. The weather had been un-

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The Liverpoo provisi n market was generally steady. Berg firm: Fone dult, and que tations nominal Bacos heavy: Land quiet Tallow-Quotations barely maintained. Por and Pasa Assess dult but prices unaltered. Sugas firm; Tos firm; Rick firm; Boss dult.

LONDON MARKETS —IRON—Weish Bars and Bails closed firm, with an improved demand, at £75-£75 for both BREADSTUFFS dull. SUGAN quiet, and declined 1/. Corres firm. Rice heavy. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £133.660, and the rate of decount had undergone no change. Consols for money, 924.250 and for account, 924.

ARREST OF PRENTICE AND DURRETT. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, July 22, 1857.

Mr. Prentice of The Journal and Mr. Durret of
The Courier were arrested this evening, and held is
the sum of \$3,000 each to keep the peace.

MORE INDIAN OUTRAGES. The removal of the United States troops from For Ripley has emboldened the Chippews Indians, and they have driven the entire thissionary staff from the mission at Leech Lake.

FIRE AT ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Wednesday, July 22, 1857.

About 7 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in Keep & Co.'s planing mill on second street in this city, which extended to Marlow's furniture manufacture. ry and Brotherton & Sturgeon's saw mill; also, comming several brick domilings and frame tenements ejoining. Lose estimated at from \$100,000 to acjoining. Loss estimates. \$250,000. Insurance not ascertained.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bostos, Wednesday, July 22, 1857.

The U. S. brig Dolphia, Commander Thompson arrived here this morning from Port Prays.

The U. S. sloop Dale sailed from Port Prays on \$27th June for the coast.

CHURCHES STRUCK BY LIGHTNING. ROXBURY, Mass., Wednesday, July 22, 1857. Two churches in this city were struck by lighter yes erday afternoon, but were not seriously damage.

BARK C. J. KERSHAW.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 22, 1857.
The bark E. J. Kershaw, Capt. Pierce, left here
this evening for Liverpool, England. A salute
fried on the occasion. A dinner was given her official
last evening by the Board of Trade, who accompanie
the back to Lake Erie.

THE WEATHER AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 21, 1851.

The mercury in the shade at noon to-day stood.

DARING ROBBERY .- The rooms in the second ser f premies No. 408 Broadway, occupied by Masti Duden Frères & Co., importers of laces, &c., see broken open between 61 and 7 o'clock yesterday morting, while the clerk had gone to breakfast, and related of 26 pieces of black lace from 1 of an inch to 21 hours wide, 45 white lace collars, 160 imitation lace collars and 114 rets of imitation lace collars, valued is all \$2,000, with which the regues effected their escape.